LANCASTER STANDARD.

Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853. NUMBER 11.

of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal agrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention of punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the points to which you look for explanation. The dangers of a concentration of power in the General Government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too serious to be disregarded. You have a right, then, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States. The preservation of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has proven that the happiness and tranquillity of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the respective rights and responsibilities of the States, and your coming rights and obligations under the General Government. And now, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their rights to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing these views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a painful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are—showering upon us blessings and conferring a power and influence which we have never could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union my fast and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With it, as a last and, we individually or collectively I. What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind! From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief that, as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are solemnly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The dear of calm and free discussion in our country is dear and will always be so, but it never has been, and never can be, invoked for good, in a spirit of sectionalism and unchristian bitterness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of satisfactory patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and strong resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and such are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I earnestly hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or sectional, political excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humbled, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and as it were within reach of the tombs of those who, with all the energies and enthusiasm of their souls, laboured in the cause of human liberty, and left behind them, like a many a monument of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better wish for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may entitle their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

Select Miscellany.

SERGEANT JASPER.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war Sergeant Jasper enlisted in the 2nd South Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner at the attack which was made on Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June, 1776. In the warmest part of the contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. The accident was considered by the inhabitants of Charleston as putting an end to the contest, by striking the American colors to the enemy. The moment that Jasper made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the rebel, which he tied to a sponge staff, and replaced them on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag staff was procured. The extraordinary activity and enterprise of this patriot induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was at every critically employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties consisted generally of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners, before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. When it was in his power, to kill but not capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his sagacity and enterprise he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him.

In one of these excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of Gen. Marion, which would appear incredulity, if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his great heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the King's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was that nothing short of the life of her husband could atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the scene of a beloved husband expiring upon a gibbet, had excited in her feelings emotions of grief and distraction.

Jasper secretly consulted with his companion, Sergeant Newton, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate. Though they were unable to suggest any plan of operation, they were determined to watch for the most favorable opportunity and make the effort. The departure of Jones and several others (all in irons) to Savannah for trial, under a guard consisting of a sergeant, a corporal and eight men, was noticed upon the succeeding morning. Within two miles of Ebenezer, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from the clear fountain. Jasper and his companion considered that the most favorable to their enterprise. They accordingly passed the guard, and concealed themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up, they halted, and any one of the guard remained with the prisoners, while the others stacked their arms against the trees in a careless manner, and went to the spring. Jasper and Newton seized two muskets, and disabled the two sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and the arms put into the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the party arrived at Purysburg the next morning, and joined the American camp.

There are few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self preservation from certain prospect of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution. How much more laudable was this, where the spring of action was roused by lamentations of a female unknown to the adventurers.

Subsequently in the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Col. Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mrs. Elliott, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for Jasper's particular merit, Governor Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded, in endeavoring to rescue these colors upon the enemy's [illegible] Springfield [illegible] upon the [illegible] into the ditch. When a [illegible] collected the [illegible] upon which the [illegible] regiment, and among the [illegible] the succeeded in [illegible] Mary called to see his son before the [illegible] treat, to whom [illegible] made the following communication:

"I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of Fort Moultrie. Give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it in honor. If the first man should weep, tell him his son died in the hour of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliott I lost my life supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment. Should you see her bones, his wife and son, tell them that I died in peace, but that the remembrance of the [illegible] he fought for them brought a smile to his heart when death was about to stay the motion forever."

He expired shortly after closing this sentiment.

THE COTTON GIN

Mr. Whitney, the inventor, constructed his first cotton gin in Georgia, [illegible] the plantation formerly [illegible] Nathaniel Greene. In the [illegible] of Edmund's journal for 1829, [illegible] interesting memoir of Whitney [illegible] are indebted for the following facts.

Mr. Whitney on his way to Georgia, was so fortunate as to have the company of Mrs. Greene, who, with her family, was returning to Savannah after spending the summer at the North.

At that time it was deemed unsafe to travel through our country without having had the small pox, and accordingly Mr. Whitney prepared himself for the excursion by being inoculated in New York. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, the party set out for Savannah. As his health was not firmly established Mrs. Greene invited him to go with the family to her residence, at Mulberry Grove, near Savannah, and remain until he recovered.

The invitation was accepted, but lest he should not have yet lost all power of communicating that dreadful disease, Mrs. Greene had white flags, the meaning of which was well understood, hoisted at the landing and at all the avenues leading to her house.

As a requital for the hospitality, Whitney procured the virus, and inoculated all the servants of the household, more than forty in number, and carried them safely through the disorder.

At the time Whitney was the guest of Mrs. Greene, she was engaged in a piece of embroidery, in which she displayed a peculiar kind of [illegible] called a [illegible]. She complained that [illegible] and that [illegible] work.

Mr. Whitney [illegible] to work, and produced a tambour frame, made on a plan [illegible], which he presented to her.

Nothing afterwards a party of gentlemen from Augusta and the upper country, consisting chiefly of officers, who had served under General Greene, called at [illegible] Greene to pay their respects [illegible].

In the course of conversation upon the state of agriculture, [illegible] was represented that there was no [illegible] [illegible] the green seed [illegible] the fibres, except the [illegible] which [illegible] Pen, [illegible] hour, and that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN MAINE.

[illegible] by lightning, [illegible] on the 13th inst., says the [illegible] of Feb. 26, we have a[illegible] John S. Hodge, writing [illegible] Great Desert, to the same [illegible] as usual and [illegible] stood passed [illegible] appearance. [illegible] seized there. It [illegible] day and had shown a [illegible] disorder and soon [illegible] seven [illegible] and awful be[illegible] the affair and [illegible] of a gur[illegible] like balls [illegible] windows and [illegible] while the [illegible] to their very [illegible] a window, which [illegible] came in through [illegible] and, while [illegible] She then [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Gen[illegible] Mr. Co[illegible] Mr. Gen[illegible] [illegible] How could [illegible] His re[illegible] the delusion on the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] head hold up the [illegible] and expose the heads to view [illegible] the man might look, and has see[illegible] the jugular not the head off, and the man [illegible] all the flags! This has been done; [illegible] no one believes that it is any thing [illegible] and not one would be willing [illegible] water is a real experiment of that kind.

[illegible] Sale of Negroes.—At an administrator's sale of three negroes, which took place at the south house door in this town on Monday last, a man twenty years old, only orphan, finally sold for twelve hundred and five dollars. A negro woman about the same age, for one thousand and seven dollars. A likely mulatto girl, two years old, for seven hundred and five dollars. The terms of sale were [illegible] at the months.—*Columbia (Ga.) Times, 20th ult.*

News from Mexico.—We have received Vera Cruz papers to the 26 ultimo, and Mexico papers to the 20th. In La Union of the former place we find no item of any interest. [illegible] have some [illegible] that Santa Anna will be elected President. The districts of Guerrero, Michoacan, Oajaca, Tamaulipas, and Vera Cruz had voted in his favor. San Luis was also said to have voted for him. The Trait d' Union thinks that Santa Anna will be elected unanimously. [illegible] joined Vera Cruz, to ask that Santa Anna be invited by a committee, to return as soon as possible into the Republic. Vera Cruz applauded Casanova and Serrano; the commitee from Mexico was to meet it, to go and look for the General. Santa Anna was expected daily.

The Siglo of the 17th ult. says that Santa Anna had declared he would join his liberal party.

Buenavista reached Morelia on the 6th, with a division composed of 1600 foot and 12 pieces of artillery. It was reported that several inhabitants had been incarcerated in Morelia for political causes. An amount of $2710 was raised by subscription in Morelia to aid the Government in its financial embarrassments.—*N. O. Delta.*

Another Compromise.—It is stated that M. P. Fillmore, son of the ex-President, will form a law partnership in Philadelphia with a son of Mr. Corwin, and this same son of Mr. Corwin is strongly suspected of an intention to marry young Fillmore's sister. The whole operation is to be added to the series of compromise measures.

The Kirkpatricks.—The New York Express supplies us with the following exquisitely funny paragraph:

"*Have we a Kirkpatrick among Us?*"—That's the question. The fact that there's "a Bourbon among us" is a finality, they say, and can't be agitated any longer. But what about Kirkpatrick? Our Boston friends have suddenly discovered, that there is a certain distinguished ecclesiastic "among them" who is related to the new Empress of France, *la Montijo.* Now, as Kirkpatrick is a tolerably profuse name here, in Gotham, who knows there isn't "a Kirkpatrick among us," too? There is hardly a doubt of it, indeed, and, there being no doubt, the legitimate succession to the French throne rests with us—that is, with the United States. If Louis Napoleon dies regularly, and without a revolution, our Kirkpatricks must look sharp for A No. 1. On the other hand, if Louis don't die in the regular way, as the bulls say in Wall street, but should happen to be driven from the throne by another revolution, why then, "we have a Bourbon among us," to have all ready for the restoration. The universal Yankee nation thus not only governs itself, but keeps a good stock of "legitimates" on hand for the rest of creation. Great country!

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Austria.—An attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, by a sailor, named Lasso Benneny, who was cut down by an Aid-de-Camp and secured. The Emperor is recovering from his wounds. The Government of Austria have ordered five thousand suspected persons to leave Lombardy in twenty-four hours.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPPERS.

Maj. Perry writes from Washington to the Southern Patriot:

The spiritual rappers are more talked of in the city than the President or his Cabinet. [illegible] the chances are two to one that the topic of conversation is the rappers. Such men as Gov. Talmadge, Gen. Hamilton and Thompson will take their Bible oaths that they have conversed with the spirits of their departed friends and relatives! There is a good deal, too, of these experiments going on in private houses. I met, the other day, Mrs. General Bayly, of Virginia, who was telling some very extraordinary feats of supernatural powers performed by her daughters. Senator Mason, of Virginia, told her that her head was turned, that she had got on the wrong side of the Potomac, and had lost her reason. But after seeing the experiments, the grave Senator became deeply interested, and doubted. Mr. Secretary Corwin saw the performance of the Misses Fox, and was amazed. Gov. Talmadge is in constant correspondence with Mr. Gilmore, through these spiritual rappers. He says that a pen held by a rustic boy writes for Mr. Calhoun, like Mr. Calhoun, in his style of thought, &c. These are all very strange things! I mentioned some time ago that I was going to test the rappers, by calling for the spirit of a friend who was living. Gen. McQueen said that had been done. A gentleman inquired about a young lady living, called up her spirit, asked when and where she died, how many children she had left, &c. Answers were given. She had nine children, &c. But, in fact, the young lady was fifty eight years old, and was then living and single! General Thompson, of this city, as Charleston, [illegible] had lost three slaves, and [illegible] that he had [illegible] about it, and it was true. It turns out, however, that the clairvoyant [illegible] So the spirits [illegible] My own opinion [illegible] that it is all [illegible] Mr. Gen[illegible] How could [illegible] His re[illegible] the delusion on the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] head hold up the [illegible] and expose the heads to view [illegible] the man might look, and has see[illegible] the jugular not the head off, and the man [illegible] all the flags! This has been done; [illegible] no one believes that it is any thing [illegible] and not one would be willing [illegible] water is a real experiment of that kind.

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PALMETTO STANDARD.

EDITORS:

SAM'L. W. MELTON, W. C. DAVIS MELTON.

CHESTER, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853.

To Correspondents.

There Soldiers of the army of Florida under General Hopkins," is informed that we had to pay postage on his delectable piece of correspondence, which of itself is sufficient to debar it a place in our columns. We were very much provoked, however, to insert it just as it came to us, knowing that it would prove interesting as a literary curiosity. But our better nature urged us to be merciful—and so we are.

Our rules will not permit the insertion of any contribution, unless the name of the author be given with the manuscript. For this reason, the "Old Academy" by Ricardo is rejected.

The Spirit of the South.

James M. Burford, Esq., has associated himself with Mr. Bullock, in the editorial management of this spirited paper, published at Eufaula, Ala. We wish him the most abundant success in his new vocation, and take pleasure in placing his journal on our exchange list.

New Spring Supplies.

We were in Charleston two weeks since, and whilst there saw many sights, and now and then picked up an idea; but we don't know of anything which entertained us more than "trotting round" with the senior partner of the firm of T. J. Dunovant & Co., and watching the operation of selecting and purchasing Dress and Fancy Goods. We can therefore bear witness to the fact and good judgment displayed by him in entering to the taste of the fairer portion of our readers (our ability to make a decision being granted.) The Spring style of bonnets (that is to say, hats) is perfectly fascinating, and some patterns of dress goods are pretty enough to set all in a flutter the frizzled-up soul of an anchorite. But for fear our judgment is not exactly *au fait*, the ladies, we know, will call and judge for themselves.

See Advertisement.

The Southern Quarterly Review and its Contents.

We acknowledge the receipt of the January number of this long-established and ably conducted Review. Although since its commencement it has retrograded somewhat, in point of true literary excellence, it has ever been, and still continues to be, an unwearied champion in defence of Southern institutions, and a constant and faithful guardian of the welfare and reputation of South Carolina.

Under the proprietorship of Messrs. Walker & Burke, into whose hands it has now passed, and under the editorial control of W. Gilmore Simms, who is, *par excellence*, the literary representative of the State, it will without doubt attain to a more substantial prosperity, and acquire a higher and more lasting reputation. Apart from the intrinsic literary merit of the work, the necessity, in our day, of sustaining a periodical devoted to the improvement of the social and political condition of the South, must recommend it to the hearty and cordial support of our people, and obtain for it that material and substantial aid which alone can ensure the permanency of success.

In the number before us there are one or two articles deserving particular notice. The leading paper, from the pen of Col. M. C. M. Hammond, is one of a series on the campaign of Gen. Scott in Mexico; and details, in full the stirring history of the battle of Chapultepec. Possessing the advantages of a complete education and extensive experience in military affairs, Col. Hammond is well qualified to do justice to the theme he has chosen, and has given us a very accurate, ably-written and interesting description of this well-contested conflict.

The Palmetto Regiment is repeatedly and handsomely noticed for its gallant participation in the scene. As an example of the bravery and heroic endurance of this band of chosen spirits, we make the following extract from the account of the assault upon the Castle:

"The Palmettoes, New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, led by their gallant brigadier, Shields, were ordered across the meadow to the left, over boggy ground, through deep ditches, exposed to a sheet of musketry, and a tremendous discharge of artillery, to pierce the wall, and aid on that flank the rush of the storming party. These volunteers daringly pressed onward. The slaughter was considerable. The two last named regiments made for the redan, thorough which they entered the enclosure, and several New-York companies (Reid's foremost,) marched so rapidly, that they "united with the storming party" of Pillow's division, and a portion pressed into the fortress with them. The Palmettoes were farther to the right, and more exposed to the fire, from greater proximity. They gained the wall at some distance eastward of the redan—("says Shields "*without firing a shot!*"—glorious endurance!) "broke through it" with their bayonets, "and ascending the hill *in a body*"—mounted the ramp at the round battery, and (says Quitman) this gallant and unassuming regiment, charged up the ascent of Chapultepec without firing a gun!"

Mention is also made of the brave and lamented Stuart, whose untimely fate will be long remembered with regret: "Lieut. Stuart, of the Rifles, and from South-Carolina, was the first to leap within the limits of the city, where the garita was taken. He had been one of the forlorn hope, in the attack upon the works on the Tacubaya road. Gen. Smith says of him, (see report,) that "he was the *first* to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city!" He was not only most brilliantly gallant, but from numerous accounts by his brethren in arms, he was a noble hearted and accomplished gentleman. His fall in a skirmish in Oregon, with Indians, was very melancholy."

"O! why should the soldier's name be linked
With his country's dazzling story,
To be carved so soon on a desert tomb,
And sunk with a shrouded glory?"

The series will be completed in the next number, and will form a valuable compend of the history of these splendid victories.

But the article which more particularly claims our attention is the admirable review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written, as it is understood, by Mrs. McCord, of Columbia. We have previously taken occasion to comment on the fine style and marked ability of this gifted writer; and from an examination of the production under consideration, find no reason for changing our former favorable opinion. The *critique* is by far the most severe and complete exposé of the error and falsehood contained in this notorious book, which its publication has yet called from the press. It is clear, logical and triumphant; and is another proof of the vigorous and almost masculine power of mind, which is characteristic of all the productions of this writer.

But however triumphant this vindication of truth and reality may be, we must be permitted to doubt the propriety of giving the subject of slavery in this form a place in the Southern Quarterly, or indeed in any periodical publication in the South; and we especially regret that the writer has chosen for criticism a work so unworthy of attention. The motive was indeed praiseworthy, but the end to be attained in no wise commensurate with it. The people of the South need not to be assured of the enormous breach of truth contained in Mrs. Stowe's book, and the intelligent portion of the North give as little credence to it; while upon the mind of the ignorant, lawless and fanatical abolitionist, this searching criticism will fling a mantle of falsehood will fall as lightly and as unheeded, as does the snow-flake upon the barren soil of his frozen latitude. Truth has ever been vanquished and will never prevail in a conflict whose arbiter is warped by a wild and untaught fanaticism. Besides, it is not the proud boast of the Damascus blade to meet in battle and bear away the laurel from the cold and untempered steel; but the wreath is alone entwined with glory around the brow, where Greek has met and conquered Greek.

Far be it from us to detract from the praise due to those who have elaborated and published to the world, the calm dispassionate and triumphant vindication, of our domestic institutions. To the influence of their efforts is to be accorded that reaction, which we are led to believe is taking place in the minds of the northern people. And it is only by treating the subject in this manner, viewing it as a moral, religious, social, and political institution, that the friends of slavery will be assured at home, its enemies abroad enlightened to the truth, and their cavillings forever silenced.

But there is another view of the subject, which does not apply so well to the Quarterly as to the entire newspaper press of the South. Since the publication of Mrs. Stowe's book, we have been able to open scarcely a single exchange, in which could not be found some direct or indirect allusion to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Whenever a fugitive slave voluntarily returns to servitude, or any other event occurs which contradicts the statements of this novel, the attention of Mrs. Stowe is immediately called to it with an extra flourish of trumpets, as if it were a matter of unusual occurrence, or one of which Mrs. Stowe were not, in reality, as well informed as other people. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is a series of veriest lies, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, the canting hypocrite, knows it!

Then, while this course of action on the part of the press has not availed for good in the least, it has given to the book in the South, the unexampled notoriety which it possesses elsewhere; and we doubt not that Mrs. Stowe would have been willing to pay handsomely, each and every paper in South Carolina, whose columns have so materially aided in the circulation of her book. But the press has not only advertised "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but, worse than all, it has done so gratuitously and without thanks. We venture to predict that the work has had a greater circulation in South Carolina, than any other fiction published in the last five years.

Let the press be on the alert when watchfulness can avail for good, or its power be felt when exercised; but when its energy is vain, let it preserve our atmosphere pure and uncontaminated, so as not to feed the flaming fire-brands sought to be cast into our midst, to wither our fairest hopes and blast the heritage we own.

But we have wandered far from the starting point, and have prolonged this article to a much greater length than we intended. Our apology must be found in the importance of the subject under consideration. We would be pleased to notice several other very creditable papers in the Quarterly, but must defer it to another season.

Editor's Table.

Harper's Magazine;

For March, fully sustains the well-earned reputation hitherto accorded to it. The life of Napoleon, by Abbott, is continued, and, although the character of Napoleon is over-drawn, it will be when completed, a valuable addition to history. An interesting series of "Extracts for the port-folio of an Excitement Seeker" is commenced in the present number, one of which we will publish in our next issue.

Putnam's Monthly:

"Putnam" is rapidly taking the place of the English Magazines, in the good opinion of our people. The reading matter is original, entirely American, and of a sound, substantial character; indeed, very little discernment is necessary to perceive, that the best writers on this of the Atlantic are engaged for its columns.

The London Quarterly:

The January number is not so entertaining to the American reader as many of its predecessors. The table of contents is as follows: Vauxhall Factory Schools; Life and Letters of Mr. Justice Story; Indian Administration; Meteors, Aerolites, Shooting Stars; Cloister Life of Charles V.; Montalembert on Catholic Interests; The British Museum; Memoirs of Wordsworth; the Budget and its Results.—Published by Leonard Scott & Co. New York.

The Court at Columbia.—The Court of Common Pleas is in Session, at Columbia, and will probably continue through next week. The case of James V. Lyles against the Charlotte Railroad Company,—seeking to recover damages for the loss of a slave, who was killed by the overturning of the car on the trestle work over Elkin's mill pond, in Dec. 1850, was brought to trial, and a verdict rendered for the Plaintiff, for the full value of the slave, and interest from the day of the loss.

The Election.—There were about 200 votes cast in Union District, at the recent election, of which Col. Orr received about 90, and Gen. Wallace 60.

Editorial Paragraphs.

Postage on the Standard.—Our subscribers will bear in mind that no postage can be charged on the Standard, in Chester District. Beyond the District the postage is 26 cents per annum, if paid in advance; and 52 cents, if payment be delayed.

Marvellous.—Many of our readers, who have been entertained by the perusal of "Dream-Life" and the "Reveries of a Bachelor," will be gratified to learn that Ik Marvel is about to lead to the altar a fair and lovely daughter of the sunny South, resident in Charleston. We hope that his life may be a pleasant dream, and that he may find no cause to regret, that his bachelor reveries have been exchanged for domestic realities.

Supplying Charleston with Water.—A plan has been submitted to the Council of Charleston, for supplying the City with water. It proposes that a canal be constructed connecting the Edisto with Ashley River, and to be used also for commercial purposes. From the point where the canal will join the Ashley, some distance above the city, the water is to be carried and distributed in cast iron pipes. The Council has ordered the plan and survey to be published and distributed amongst the citizens.

Accident to Professor Gilland.—The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Gilland, will regret to learn, that he met with a serious and dangerous accident in Charlotte, last Saturday week, whilst engaged in Mr. Harty's Coach Factory giving some directions about repairs to his carriage. The Charlotte *Whig* gives particulars:

"It appears that the Town authorities were having some rocks blasted, which protruded themselves above the surface in College or Depot Street, a few paces South of the shop, and that the persons engaged as aforesaid had prepared a match which failed to go off; that at the time the accident occurred they were employed in redrilling the hole, without having used sufficient precaution to destroy the combustibility of the powder, which took fire during the operation of redrilling; blew the drill out of the hands of the operator, which struck some of the timbers of the platform outside, glanced into the shop, to where Messrs. Gilland and Harty were standing, struck the former on the side of the back part of the head, taking off a large portion of the surface of the skull, without fracturing it though, and felled him to the floor, where he lay for some time to all appearance dead. He soon revived and was conveyed to Mr. Bethune's Hotel, where his wound was dressed by a surgeon. We are pleased to state that he is now recovering, and considered out of danger. Although several persons were standing around the blaster, no one else was injured; nor did the rock itself burst."

Our Delegation at Washington.—Mr. Perry writes to the *Southern Patriot*:

"I am gratified to see the position held here by our South Carolina members. It is said that no one who comes from South Carolina loses in reputation. There is not a member of Congress from any State who has a higher reputation as a gentleman than Mr. Bart. Col. Orr is a favorite with the House, and increasing in reputation daily. His friend look to his rising the Speaker's Chair. Col. Colcock is greatly esteemed as a gentleman, but has taken no pains to cultivate the acquaintance of members. Gen. McQueen must be esteemed for his purity and honor by all who know him. Mr. Woodward has a high reputation for talent, and occasionally makes a speech which evinces his right to this reputation. Gov. Aiken is greatly respected, and has the reputation of a millionaire. He is supposed to be worth eight or ten millions. In South Carolina, his reputation in this way is very great, to be sure, but not quite equal to his Washington fame. Gen. Wallace has the reputation of a most indefatigable working member and a man of business. Senator DeSaussure sustains the high reputation of a South Carolina gentleman and Senator. Judge Butler, I have already stated, was a great favorite, and stands amongst the first of American Senators."

We had intended to give our readers several other items of interest contained in these letters, but they are so intermixed with variety, and sundry other small ingredients, that it would take a much better *winnowing machine* than we are, to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Appropriations for South Carolina.—The correspondent of the Charleston News, says: One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated towards the Custom House in Charleston, and a private bill was passed authorizing the adjustment and settlement of the claims of William Hazard Wigg, of South Carolina, on account of losses sustained during the Revolutionary War. The claim with interest amounts to, as we were informed, upwards of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Mr. Colcock, by his earnest appeal, procured the passage of this measure. Twenty thousand dollars were voted to Clark Mills for the equestrian statue of Jackson: ten thousand of it to be invested for the benefit of his daughters.

A Turkey Shot.—The Goldsboro' N. C., *New Era*, has gone into ecstacies, because a lady in that vicinity has shot a turkey! He adds: "Such acts of female courage is worthy a place in the brightest records of our country, and reads a lesson to the foe that would violate our soil or infringe our rights."

Is the turkey really dead? Where did the ball penetrate, how old is the heroine, did she ever shoot before, has she any children, and O! do tell, does she dip snuff? We will be in suspense until our questions are answered.

Calhoun's Works.—The Messrs. Appleton have already begun the publication of the complete works of Mr. Calhoun. The admirers of Calhoun can now rest assured that his masterly productions will receive that attention from the world, which their intrinsic merit demands. An extensive circulation, in the United States, of his opinions and the matchless array of argument by which he sustained them, would prove a powerful bulwark for the future defence of the great conservative principles, just now rising to the ascendancy.

Seizing His Freight.—During the recent freshet Mr. Lawrence Beiser brought a boat up the Wateree, and compelled the Railroad Company to put away the bridge to allow his craft to pass.—The Camden *Journal* says: "The pretty part is, the Steamboat passed up to Camden empty, and passed back again without obtaining a single bale of Cotton from our merchants, although the terms proposed by Mr. Beiser were at least a third lower than the Rail Road Company now charge.

Scholarship in the S. C. College.—We take great pleasure in announcing, says the *Banner*, on the authority of the President, the endowment of another Scholarship in our College. Col. Wade Hampton, Jr., with the characteristic liberality of his name, has presented to the Institution a permanent proof of the deep interest he has in its welfare, and in the great and important cause of education. The citizens of Richland are particularly indebted to this bounty, as the only restriction attached to the scholarship, is that, *ceteris paribus*, a native of the District is entitled to a preference. The election of the recipient of the Hampton Scholarship is confided to the Faculty of the Institution.

Such investment of capital yields an interest incalculably valuable, and does honor to the head and heart of the generous benefactor, in addition to his enjoyment of "the luxury of doing good."

For the Palmetto Standard.

"The Calhoun Monument."

Messrs. Editors:—If a stranger were to visit our State, perhaps one of his first enquiries would be in reference to the monument, which was to have been erected to the memory of the lamented Calhoun. What would be his surprise and astonishment, to see the grave of our illustrious Statesman unmarked by a single token of the people's gratitude and remembrance? True it is, that his fame is immortal, and requires neither sculptured marble, nor monumental brass to perpetuate his triumphs and consecrate his services; but I appeal to the pride of every Carolinian, and ask him, if we are not doing gross injustice to ourselves, to the reputation of the State, and to the character of her wisest and noblest son, in being so dilatory and careless in paying this merited tribute to his exalted worth?

The great Jackson has not thus been neglected by a grateful republic. A monument which will tower above the clouds, will soon proclaim the nation's veneration for the "*Sabre of his Country.*" The citizens of Massachusetts are contributing with willing hearts and open hands, to demonstrate their respect for the "god-like Webster." And Kentucky, proud of the glory reflected upon her escutcheon by the eloquence and talents of the "Mill-boy of the slashes," has determined that Henry Clay shall not slumber in an unknown grave. We know full well the hold Mr. Calhoun has always had upon our affections, and the deep and lasting impression he has made upon the heart of the State.

He needs no eulogy,—praise is superfluous. The mere mention of his name recalls everything exalted in intellect, pure in character, and devoted in patriotism, which can dignify and adorn the citizen and statesmen.

Let us no longer await the tardy and uncertain action of the Legislature; but let the *people themselves*, by individual subscription, show their admiration and esteem for him, who served them so long, so faithfully, and so well.

Other Districts are moving in the matter, and Associations are being formed to effect concerted action in the premises.

Will old *Chester* remain idle and indifferent, or will she sustain her past history, by furnishing *her* quota, for the accomplishment of this noble design? The people, I am sure, will require no appeals to their patriotism. Show them the path of duty, and they will follow it to the end.

Would it not be well, Mr. Editor, to call a meeting during court week, for the purpose of organizing a *Calhoun Monumental Association?*

CAROLINA.

Gleanings from the Press.

....The Bridge on the Savannah Railroad at August, is finished with the exception of laying the iron upon the track on the Bridge—which is more than three-quarters accomplished—and some other light work. Both depots are already finished, and the track leading from the old road on the Hamburg side to the Bridge is completely ironed. The track, also on the Augusta side through Washington street from the through depot to the corner of Reynold street is ready for the iron, which will be laid as soon as the track across the Bridge connects with that point—a distance of some six hundred feet—and the iron can be transported over it.

....At Olinton, Maine, on Tuesday evening, while a party were dancing at Gray's Tavern, a very respectable young lady discharged both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at a man named Wm. Bowman, of Upper Stillwater. One of the balls entered Bowman's shoulder, and the young lady with whom he was dancing had her face badly burned by the powder. The lady who fired the shots went home without being arrested. Public sympathy is strongly in her favor, as Bowman had inflicted an irreparable wrong, and then refused marriage.

....Ex-President Fillmore, accompanied by his family and a portion of his Cabinet, is about to pay his contemplated visit to the Southern States. He was expected to arrive at Richmond Va., last evening, by a special train provided for the purpose. He would be entertained as the guest of the city, and preparations were making by the public authorities for a delegation to receive him at Aquia Creek, from the hands of the committee of citizens from Washington.

....The Charleston News thinks that one of the most striking proofs of the mystery with which Louis Napoleon conducts his government, is the opposite interpretations placed on his foreign policy in England. At one moment Eng[illegible] a coming invasion in prospect. At another, it is assumed that he is about to form an alliance with that country, to resist the Northern powers. With an apparent candour in his official revelations, the real nature of his plans is wrapped in profound mystery.

....The St. Louis *Intelligencer* publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson Valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says he caught hold of the tops of pine trees, and was confident that they were *one hundred feet in height.* This is an item that should have a bearing upon the question of a railroad to the Pacific through the South Pass. Pine trees buried in the snow a hundred feet deep, would stand little chance of removal by any [illegible] yet invented.

....The Black Dress Coat is doomed. An ukase of His Imperial Highness, Napoleon III, has banished it from the saloons of Paris—and as Paris gives the vogue to all the world, we may soon see it disappear from this western hemisphere. Its successor is a blue velvet, single breasted, standing collar, steel buttons braided and gilt. The old black was a very unpretending garment—and as it would last indefinitely for parties—it was cheap, compared with its more conspicuous successor. It has had a pretty long reign—surviving some half-dozen French dynasties, and yet the Paris writers deplore its demise. They fear that the gentlemen in adopting the style of glaring colors and decorated dress, will eclipse the ladies, or force them to resort to ruinous extravagance to maintain their superiority.

For the credulous reader, here is a test, which we find in an exchange. John Welch, of Missouri, prophesied, five years ago, that on the 3d March, 1852 he would lose his wife. On the very day specified, his wife and daughter died! He now says that on the 10th day of August, 1854, he will die himself of cholera. He is considerably distressed about the matter, and never for a moment doubts that his life will terminate. He has already arranged his earthly affairs, as well as spiritual, to be in readiness for the fatal period.

....The London *Advertiser* announces the discovery of a very extensive and well organized conspiracy in Hungary against the Austrian rule. Italian letters says that there now circulates in Hungary a proclamation, signed by Kossuth, granting a general amnesty to all those persons who were formerly opposed to Hungarian [illegible] guerilla bands are forming all over the country, and that things look well. It is added, that the Austrian reserve, that the [illegible] is perfectly well informed of [illegible] taking place. It is also added that the Austrian force now on the Russian frontier will be made to serve a double purpose, one half will guard the frontier, while the other formed into [illegible]

....The last Friday night [illegible] of Henry Harner, (as we heard) was most inhumanely murdered near Smith's Fork in Spartanburg District, by some person or persons yet unknown. The deceased had crossed the Ennoree river late in the evening from Laurens and camped by himself a mile or two this side of the river.—*Spartan.*

....The Memphis *King* states that a much larger amount of false packed cotton has been received within the past few weeks than ever known before. The insidious practice is the poorest, lowest grade of cotton, while the outside is plated with a coat of good cotton. One house in that city detected forty-five bales of this class of cotton during the past week.

The following is a literal translation of an advertisement which appears in a French paper:

"La Signora Marchesa Siffant di San Bartholomo wants a nurse unmarried, to raise a small family of five English puppies, pure blooded. The Signora Marchesa will expect the nurse to board at the house of his Excellency, breakfast with the Marchioness, dine with the servants, and sleep with the dogs. Salary $30 a month."

....The Black Warrior arrived at Mobile on the 6th, having left Havannah on the 3d. The *Tribune* learns from passengers, who left Matanzas on the 2d inst., that Col. W. R. King was still in the neighborhood of that city. His health had slightly improved, the result of the superiority of the climate there over that of Havana.

....Mrs. Bloomer, we notice still wears her peculiar costume. At a grand temperance demonstration, recently, in New York, this lady was attired in a dark brown, changeable tunic of kelt, descending just below the knee, the skirt of which was trimmed with rows of black velvet. The pantaloons were of the same texture, and trimmed in the same style. She wore gaiters.

The Cotton Markets.

Charleston, Mar. 10.

We are enabled to quote a slight advance in the market over the price given in our last issue. The market, however, has been extremely dull, although the article has been in constant demand, and buyers anxious to purchase. Scarcely any cotton has been offered, and of course the sales have been very limited. The prices range from 6 to 9¼.

Columbia, March 14.

At the date of our previous weekly report we left the market brisk and active, with a good and steady demand, at prices ranging from 6 to 9¼ cents. In reviewing the week just brought to a close, we have but few remarks to make on the state of the market. The supply on sale has been much larger than the previous week, and as the demand has been lively and animated, prices, especially on the fine qualities, have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ cent on the quotations given in our last report. On Tuesday morning, three days later advices from Liverpool, by the Baltic, were received, quoting a decline of 1-16, and bringing the Liverpool down to 6d. These accounts had no effect on our market, and from the opening of the week up to Saturday evening, prices were very full and stringent, and the demand brisk and very active. On Monday morning the news by the *Africa* came to hand. Some dealers took a slight advance in cotton, but the general features of the market were the same as in previous articles. Sales of the week amount to 7,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales. Not on the whole, for the unfavorable the cut-dose business, and as there was only a limited amount on sale, we are unable to say what course the market will take under these accounts. The sales of the week amount 1,100 bales at prices ranging from 8 to 9¼.—*Carolinian.*

MARRIED

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Miller, Mr. Richard [illegible] to Miss Margaret Lewis, all of this District.

DIED

At the house of [illegible] on Friday, the 11th inst., [illegible] Mr. Malachi [illegible] in the thirty second year of his age. He was much esteemed for the amiability of his temper and deportment, and the [illegible] by all who knew him.

DENTISTRY.

DR. LIV. CHASE, M. D., Surgeon Den[illegible] Chesterville, is now at Kennedy's Hotel, C. H., and will remain until the 12th of [illegible] and all dental operations performed [illegible] 31 p

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
CLARENDON, Feb. 25, 1853.

The following gentlemen, having been appointed and commissioned Aids-de Camp to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order, J. W. CANTEY,
Adjt. & Inspector General.

JOSEPH HAYWARD,
ALEXANDER G. RICE,
BENJAMIN J. BUCCHANAN,
JOSEPH STONEY,
SUMMERFIELD GARY,
WM. R. DOGAN.

March 9 10 tf

COLUMBIA FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal favors to the firm of WRIGHT & [illegible], respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his charge. Care has been taken to select of past experience, competent workmen, and good materials to carry the same into effect. I have every facility for *Making or Repairing* Engines, Boilers, Smoke-Stacks, Mill Gearing in Saw and Grist Mills, Crank Wheels, Shafts, Cogs and other Pulleys, Hangers, Gudgeons, Iron and Brass Castings, Bolts for Railroad Bridges of all description.

In connection I have Reed's celebrated Water Wheel, which surpasses all others for power, cheapness and durability.

Planters and Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Columbia Foundry, and be convinced that they can procure Grist Mills and Machinery as cheap here, with a warranty from the proprietor, as can be obtained in the Yankee land.

My motto is "I try to please—support Southern enterprise." G. W. WRIGHT.

Columbia, March 1, 1852.
March 9 10 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. & T. J. Dunovant, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th inst. The notes and accounts are in the hands of T. J. Dunovant, who is authorized to transact all business connected with the establishment. As it is very desirable that the affairs of the firm be speedily closed, our friends are earnestly requested to give us a call, at as early day as possible.

J. DUNOVANT,
T. J. DUNOVANT.

Feb. 26, 1853.

Messrs. C. K. Williams and Williams Dunovant, having purchased the interest of Mr. John Dunovant in the late firm of J. & T. J. Dunovant, the business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, at the same place, under the firm of T. J. Dunovant & Co.

T. J. DUNOVANT,
C. K. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAMS DUNOVANT.

March 2 9 tf

Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C.

THE undersigned will on, the 4th day of April next, from the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M. open Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Exchange Bank of Columbia, at Chester C. H.

The Capital Stock to be $500,000 in shares of $25 each. Five dollars in specie or the bills of specie paying Banks of this State to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and it shall not be lawful for any person to subscribe in the name of other persons.

J. A. BRADLEY, } Commissioners
H. C. BRAWLEY, } appointed by
JAMES PAGAN, } Comptroller General.

March 9 10 tf

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned will hereafter be found, on every Monday, until the first of May, at the store of Mr. John L. Albright, in Chesterville, to receive the Tax Returns for Chester District, for the year 1852. He will also attend during Court Week. After the first of May, the Books will be closed.

J. A. THOMAS,
Tax Collector.

March 9 10 3t

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of McDonald & Pinchback, will find the Books and Notes of that concern with D. Pinchback, at his new Dry Goods Store, where they are earnestly requested to call and settle as early as possible. Those having open accounts will confer a favor by closing them *if it is only by note*, but cash would be preferred as we wish to have all of our accounts closed up by the first of October.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

June 23 25-tf

5000 lbs. Swedish Iron.

5000 lbs. Swedish Iron, from the King's Mountain Iron Works. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

50 Barrels Pink Eye Potatoes.

ALSO: A fresh supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

Fresh Burning Fluid
AND FLUID LAMPS.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Fluid Lamps. ALSO:—The best quality of Burning Fluid which we will hereafter be regularly supplied with.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Feb. 23 8 tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR sale by

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Feb. 23 8 tf

RAIL ROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale at Chester C. H., on Monday the 14th of March, inst., to the highest bidder, Ten Shares of Stock of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company, belonging to the Estate of George Carter, deceased. Terms—Cash.

W. T. CARTER, *Adm'r.*

March 9 9 2t

75 Bags and 80 Barrels

SUPER Country Flour, for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 9 9 tf

10,000 lbs. Shovel Moulds,

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 2 9 tf

Corn! Corn!!

THE undersigned has, at the place formerly occupied by Col. Randell, about ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN, which he offers for sale. He may be found at Chester, or if absent, persons desirous of purchasing will call on James Pagan.

SAM'L. RANDELL.

March 16 11 2m

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

J. & T. M. GRAHAM,

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for past favors, and would inform them that they have removed from their old stand, to their new building on the opposite side of the street, where they are prepared to exhibit for sale a

A Fine Stock of New Goods,

lately selected in the Charleston market, embracing

Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods,

of the latest styles of fabrics adapted to the season, together with a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods.

—ALSO:—

A LARGE STOCK OF

Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

At their store near the Depot, will also be found a general

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

where they are also prepared to buy Cotton and Produce in general.

They are prepared to sell cheap, and respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

JANNEY'S HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

MR. JANNEY, in connection with Mr. W. D. HARRIS and Dr. T. J. GOODWYN, having purchased that fine and commodious establishment, heretofore known as the "Congaree House," it will hereafter be designated as

"JANNEY'S HOTEL."

In announcing this to the public, the proprietors feel that it is not necessary to present in detail the inducements and advantages which this Hotel presents. Its location, its commodiousness, and the improvements contemplated by the present managers, will, they feel satisfied, afford to the travelling community and others, a HOTEL in Columbia, which will in every way, rank among the best in the country. Every comfort, convenience, and appendage, to the first class hotels in the United States, will be found at JANNEY'S HOTEL; and no effort on the part of the proprietors will be wanting to render it worthy of the Capital of the State.

Mr. Janney and Mr. Harris, so well known by the visitors at the American Hotel, will always be found at their posts, and if unremitting attention to the duties they have assumed, be any guarantee of satisfaction, they have no hesitation in promising it to their guests.

☞ MR. HITCHCOCK'S splendid line of Omnibusses and Hacks, having the name of the Hotel painted on them, are attached to Janney's Hotel, and will be prompt and faithful in the conveyance of passengers to and from the various depots.

Jan. 26 4 tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL creditors of the estate of Andrew J. Roddy, deceased, who have not yet presented their demands, are hereby notified to present them properly attested, on or before the first day of April next, or be barred of payment.

ROBERT CHERRY, *Adm'r.*

March 2, 1853. 10-3t

Store Room to Rent.

THE Room and Cellar thereto attached, now occupied by Wm. M. Nicholson, is offered to Rent. Possession will be given on the first of January.

SAM'L M'ALILEY

Nov. 17. 46 tf.

Castor Oil.

FOR sale by the gallon or bottle; quart bottles at 40 cents, warranted of best quality.

J. A. REEDY.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to Holst & Howerton, or C. Holst, by Note or open account, will please make early settlement, as I am closing my business, and cannot do it without money. I have no desire to put any body to unnecessary cost, but money I must have.

C. HOLST.

Feb. 12 7 tf

NOTICE.—The Notes and Accounts of William Thompson, Shoemaker, are left with me for collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will make payment without delay.

W. A. WALKER.

Feb. 2 5 tf

2,000 Pounds Tallow,

A GOOD article, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Sept. 22 37-tf

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1853. 5

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

PHILIP H. PICKETT having applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Ann Pickett: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted him on the 21st of March instant, if no well-founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, Ordinary.

March 9 10 3t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

DAVID H. TINKLER having applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of David Tinkler: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted him on the 18th March inst., if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, Ordinary.

March 9 10 2t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

WILLIAM FERGUSON having applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of William Ferguson, Sr., dec'd.: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted him on the 18th of March inst., if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, Ordinary.

March 9 10 2t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

CAPT. WM. FERGUSON, having this day applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Ferguson, dec'd.: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted on the 18th inst., if no well founded objection be then made.

PETER WYLIE, Ordinary.

March 9 10 2t

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GUNNY and Dundee Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine. Very low for Cash, at

PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

July 14

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. A. YONGUE

COLUMBIA, So. Ca.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, an extensive assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Mantel Clocks of Every Variety,
SILVER & PLATED WARE,

A large variety,

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,
Guns, Rifles, Sportsman's Apparatus,
FINE POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY

Together with all kinds of

FANCY ARTICLES.

His Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, and JEWELRY, embraces a handsome and fashionable collection of such articles. It is design not to be surpassed in the taste and elegance of his selections, and his prices will be found on examination to be as moderate as at any other establishment in the South.

He solicits a continuance of the custom heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

R. A. YONGUE.

Columbia, Feb. 16 7 tf

Head-Quarters,

27TH REGIMENT, S. C. MILITIA,
LANDSFORD, Feb. 28, 1853.

A COURT Martial will convene at Rich Hill, on Saturday the 19th of March next—the Court to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the trial of all defaulters for Patrol and Militia duty. The Court will consist of the following officers, viz:

Major BOLCH, *President.*
Captains Gill, G. Jamieson, O. R. Brown.
Lieutenants, Henry and Culp.
Supernumeraries.—Lieut. John Adams, John Davison and F. Simpson.
David Miller, *Judge Advocate.*

Captains commanding Companies are required to have their delinquents warned to said Court.

By order of Col. RIVES.

A. G. PAGAN,
Ad't. 27th Reg't. S. C. M.

March 3 9 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by David Pinchback, and is now offering his goods for sale, for Cash, or to approved customers on time. It would be vain in him to say like some, that his Goods will be sold lower than hisneighbors, and it would be troublesome to enumerate all he has for sale; but he would say this without doing injustice to any one, that his experience is as great as any merchant in the place in the selection of Goods, both as to style and durability,—and he stands pledged to trade fairly with all who may feel disposed to try him, and hopes he will be able to please all.

WM. M. McDONALD.

Feb. 2 5 tf

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Read and Remember!

THAT all persons indebted to the undersigned will, after the 1st February, '53 find their Notes and accounts with W. A. Walker, Esq., for collection, *without exception of persons.*

W. M. NICHOLSON.

Nov 24 47 tf

Drugs! Drugs!! Drugs!!!

OF all sorts, sizes and forms, warranted pure, and of full strength.

At Chester Drug Store. J. A. REEDY.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

FRESH from the Canton Tea Company of New York. J. A. REEDY.

Feb 12 7 tf

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil, Varnish,
Dye Stuffs, Paint Brushes,
Colors Dry and in Oil.

At Chester Drug Store. J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 12 7 tf

BRUSHES!

THE best assortment of Hair Brushes ever offered in this market; also, fine English Tooth Brushes, Nail and Flesh Brushes for sale at the Chester Drug Store. J. A. REEDY.

TOILET AND FANCY SOAPS.

WITH a general assortment of Fancy Articles. J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 12 7 tf

LAMP OIL,
Train Oil and Neatsfoot;
And Sweet Oil,

Always on hand. J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 12 7 tf

Tobacco.

THE best Chewing Tobacco to be had by calling at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY

ERASIVE POWDER for removing Iron mould, Ink Spots, &c., for sale by

Feb 16 7 J. A. REEDY

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

A Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

A Few Likely Negroes

ARE offered at private Sale. Call on the Subscribor WILLIAM WALKER.

Feb 15 7 tf

Corn Shellers, the latest and most approved patent, for sale by

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

Ploughs, a lot of the best construction, for sale by

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

25 Barrels N. C. Flour,

JUST received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN assortment of Fresh and genuine Garden Seeds for sale at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Jan. 19 3 tf

West India Sugar and Molasses.

HHDS. W. I. Molasses, 30 to 35c.
3 " " Sugar, 6 to 9c.

At PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

Fine N. O. Molasses,

IN Half Barrels, for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 2 9 tf

TAYLOR'S CREEK FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next, under the management and control of Miss Eliza L. Haskell, of Troy, New York.

Her qualifications as a Teacher are of the first order, and her experience has won the confidence of many friends. Among them she would refer to the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Maj. J. B. Kerr, Dr. M. M. Orr, Maj. Perry Morrow, of Charlotte, N. C., and to Dr. S. E. Bratton, of York District, from either of whom satisfactory information may be obtained in reference to her qualifications.

Parents, Guardians and others desiring a solid English Education for their children and Wards, would do well to consider the advantages to be obtained at this Institution when compared with others, both as to tuition fees and other expenses. The institution is located in as healthy a place as is to be found in the State. Boarding, Washing and Lodging can be obtained in respectable families on very reasonable terms:

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per Session of Five Months.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic..	$5.00
The same with English Grammar, Geography and History	7.00
The same, with Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and all other English branches	8.00
French Language, Extra	5.00
Vocal Music	gratis.
Music on Piano	15.00
Use of Piano	2.00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors,	5.00
Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors	15.00
No extra charges except for fuel during Winter Months, which will be	50
BOARDING, WASHING & LODGING,	
For pupils of and under 10 years, per month	5.00
" " " " 15 "	6.00
" " " above 15 "	7.00
From Monday Morning until Friday evening	4.00
No Candles found for studying by.	
For Boarding, Washing, Lodging, and a full course of studies, per Session..	75.00
For same with English Branches only..	38.00

JONATHAN N. McELWEE, Jr.
Trustee.

Feb. 9 6 6w

Bascomville Female Seminary.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th of January next, under the direction of Miss Sarah L. Hall and Miss Caroline F. Pond.

The Literary department will be conducted by Miss Hall, who is a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, N. Y., and the Music and Ornamental department by Miss Pond, who is also from Troy Seminary.

These young ladies come not only with the highest recommendations for superior scholarship, but also for energy and integrity of character.

The Trustees have taken great pains and trouble to procure *good efficient Teachers*, and they feel confident that such are secured. They would say to the public, that they expect to have one of the best Schools in Chester District; one which all parents and guardians shall love to patronize.

No pains will be spared by any of the Trustees to make this a flourishing institution and to sustain the reputation which it has heretofore received.

Good Board can be obtained in the neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

Rates of tuition the same as before.

Rates of tuition per session.

Primary Department.

Embracing Reading, Writing & Spelling, $5 00

Second Department.

Embracing all the above together with Grammar, Arithmetic & Geography.... 6 00

First Department.

Embracing all the above together with all the higher branches of an English Education, such as Botany, Physiology, Philosophy, Natural and Mental, Chemistry, Geometry, Algebra, &c..... 8 00
Music upon Piano, extra..... 18 00
Use of Piano..... 2 00
French Language..... 5 00
Latin Language..... 5 00
Needle Work..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00

WM. J. HICKLIN,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Dec. 29 tf

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[TEN MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

REV. L. McDONALD, *Visitor.*

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE.....Principal

With Assistants in the various Departments.

THE Scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of Five Months each, commencing on the 17th of January and 18th of July.

Terms for Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Tuition, never to exceed $60 for one session.

Music and all Ornamental branches extra, at most reasonable rates.

All accounts must be paid at the end of each Session.

In sickness resident physicians are attended free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. Wylie, Lewisville, P. O., Chester District, S. C.

Where timely notice is given, a carriage will meet any one coming as far as Lewis' Turn Out, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

References:

Ex-Gov. J. H. MEARS; Ex-Gov. J. P. RICHARDSON; Gen'l. J. W. CANTEY, and the patrons of the school generally.

*** The *Carolinian*, *Black River Watchman*, and *Charlotte Whig*, will publish weekly for 3 months, and forward accounts.

Dec. 22 51-3m

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

JUST received a fine Stock of *GOLD & SILVER WATCHES*, from Liverpool, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

BENNETT & LEWIS.

We would also inform our customers and the public generally, that we have employed a Silver Smith and Jeweller, who devotes his time exclusively to repairing and manufacturing Jewelry, repairing Silver Ware, Mounting Walking Canes, &c., &c.

ALSO:—Our Watch work is done as usual by an accomplished workman.

Persons of this vicinity who have been in the habit of sending their work to more distant places will please give us a trial, and we pledge equal satisfaction.

Old Gold and Silver wanted.

July 7 27-tf

E. J. WEST,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

CHESTER, C. H., S. C.,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of **Saddles, Bridles, Harness,**

TRUNKS, &C.,

which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled at short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

Business Cards.

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Jan. 26 4 tf

GILES J. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law,

CHESTER C. H., S. C.,

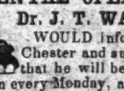
WILL attend to all cases entrusted to his care, in the Districts composing the Northern Circuit.

Office in the Court House in the office of the Ordinary.

Jan. 19 4 tf

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER



WOULD inform the Citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on every Monday, and all public days; where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

N. B.—He would earnestly ask of all persons indebted to him that they would oblige him, by a settlement of their dues, as his necessities absolutely require him to make collections.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 164

REEDER & DESAUSSURE,

ADGER'S WHARF,
Charleston, S. C.

ARE prepared to devote their undivided attention to the interests of their friends in the sale of

COTTON, RICE,

and PRODUCE generally; and to filling their Orders. They will make fair advances on *Consignments* of produce to their care.

OSWELL REEDER, J. B. DESAUSSURE.

Aug. 11 32 7mu

O'NEALE, BOYD & BRAWLEY,

Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 2, Boyce & Co's Wharf.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

RICH'D. O'NEALE. B. D. BOYD. H. C. BRAWLEY.

Jan. 12 2 3m

FRASER & THOMSON.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ADGER'S NORTH WHARF.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRED'K E. FRASER, PAUL S. THOMSON.

Sept. 15 36 tf

RICE DULIN,
FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CENTRAL WHARF,
Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 10 45 1y

Thomas Alexander,
FACTOR & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

South Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

N.B.—All country produce sold at the highest market price,

Nov. 17 46 1y

Dissolution.

THE firm of CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or on the books of the concern, are requested to make settlement without delay, as it is intended to close the business promply.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Crawford, Mills & Co., will continue to conduct the business at the old stand.

THOS. S. MILLS.

Sept. 15 36 tf

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the late firm of Wylie & Mobley, are earnestly requested to make settlement without further delay. Dr. Mobley has been removed for some years, and the business still continues unclosed. Longer indulgence cannot be reasonably asked.

Also, those indebted to the undersigned, on his individual account are likewise notified his books must be closed either by Cash or Note.

A. P. WYLIE.

Dec. 29 52 tf

January 1st, 1853.

FROM this time I intend to sell Goods for *Cash exclusively*; and all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and settle up. As I intend leaving the country next fall I wish to have my business all settled by that time.

D. PINCHBACK.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

THE subscriber being fully authorized to close up the business of the late firm of McDonald & Pinchback, takes this method of informing those indebted, that he is determined to close that business up by next fall, and those that observe this notice will perhaps save costs.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 5 1 tf

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the late Wilmot S. GIBBES, are requested to render them in duly attested, and those indebted to the Estate will make payment to

ANNA FRANCES GIBBES,
Executrix.

Nov. 26 47 tf

Money.—The Notes of John Darby, Esq., late of this District, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons who know themselves indebted to him, will make payment without delay. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. D. MELTON.

Dec. 29 52 tf

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S.

LIST OF

BRITISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Delivered in all the principal Cities in the U. States, FREE OF POSTAGE.

And forwarded by mail, under the provisions of the late Post Office Law, at

MERELY NOMINAL RATES.

1. *The London Quarterly Review*, (Conservative.)
2. *The Edinburgh Review*, (Whig.)
3. *The North British Review*, (Free Church.)
4. *The Westminster Review*, (Liberal.)
5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "The Green Hand," "Katie Stewart," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood & three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The following table will show the great reduction which has been made on these Periodicals since 1844, and the very trifling rates now charged.

	Per annum.
Prior to 1843, the postage on Blackwood was	$2 40
" " " on a single Review	1 12
From 1843 to 1851, on Blackwood	1 60
" " " on a Review	80
In 1851-52, average rate, on Blackwood	1 44
" " " on a Review	72
The present postage on Blackwood, is	24
" " on a Review	12

☞ The rates are now uniform for ALL DISTANCES within the United States.

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York.
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers for the mail, $5.

☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately *resuscitated* and thrown upon the market.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescott-street, Liverpool, dated 8th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY:

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the viral nature of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that double were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the poverty of the party, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

Signed, R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2d, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these pills have so relieved me that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

Signed, HENRY COE, North-st., Lynn Norfolk.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this dreadful complaint in its different stages, when all other aids had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Eruptions, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gravel, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Sore Throats, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire and in those of the United States, in boxes at 37½c., 62c., and $1.50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Stores in the Union, and by Messrs. R. H. & D. SANDS, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to the boxes.

Form's by P. M. COHEN & CO., Agents,
29 Haymarket, Charleston, S. C.

☞ Sold by J. A. REEDY,
Chester, S. C.

March 10 11 1y

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

WASTE.

A so[illegible] the farmer, and a very fertile [illegible] in the consumption by his domestic animals, of the several agricultural products appropriated to their sustenance and fattening. A[illegible] all the toil and expense attending [illegible] from our comparatively [illegible] soil it would seem that the strictest economy should be exercised in their distribution and [illegible]. I am sorry to say, it [illegible].

At any [illegible] attendant of our agricultural [illegible] the greatest amount of waste is [illegible] in its consumption and while many a farmer imagines that he uses the greatest economy by compelling his cattle to eat [illegible] spread before them, by persisting in keeping it there, their appetites [illegible] that in the "long run" as it [illegible], the economy is not a [illegible].

The great secret of feeding stock is, 1st, to give them a good appetite, and 2d, to make their food, whatever it may be, inviting and palatable. Many fail in the first requisite, by their over anxious desire that their animals should never suffer from hunger, and are almost constantly throwing them a bundle of hay or a bundle of corn stalks [illegible] they never want for food—[illegible] they are never really hungry, and their stomachs are kept in an unpleasant irritable state, very detrimental to good digestion. To ever insure a good appetite and a good digestion, it is absolutely necessary that a great degree of regularity be observed in giving food, and that stock should have their periodical meals, as regularly as [illegible] at the same intervals as [illegible] should never be fed between meals. This [illegible] will ever insure them a good appetite, and [illegible] them for the season [illegible] palatable food.

[illegible] before you, with [illegible] and calling with eager and expectant eyes the [illegible] of food [illegible] them, she [illegible] fancy, and insures its entire [illegible]. Most domestic animals (like [illegible]) are observed to be pretty good [illegible], and when a portion of hay is given them, they first give it a toss, and then [illegible] them to select the best morsels. Now it is important, in view of this disposition, that [illegible] be given [illegible], and that portion finally eaten [illegible] will throw a large [illegible] from the rack, and [illegible] portions of it [illegible] for consumption. [illegible] to giving it about, [illegible] the odor of the [illegible] much less palatable [illegible] animals which are often put into the stall, not only in a profuse perspiration, but breathing and panting [illegible] and at the same time a large quantity of hay given them—the conclusion [illegible] it might be supposed that their food [illegible] so much affected by the exhalations from their bodies and lungs, that it in many cases becomes positively poisonous (at least [illegible]) and consequently is not eaten, producing [illegible]. Working animals should always have time to cool off and breathe a little before they are fed, on this account, and further, in order to secure a good digestion, for all physiologists agree that eating while hot and excited is injurious alike to man and beast.

The writer learned a lesson in his youth, or rather suffered for lack of knowledge, which he will not readily forget, upon the subject of feeding animals while warm. His employer owned a very fleet mare, said to be of Arabian breed, and which he was accustomed to drive at times most unreasonably fast. Returning home one night quite late after a drive of some twenty-five miles, the mare puffed like a small steam engine, and dripped with sweat and foam, and instead of being stabled one side and rubbed until cool, she was put into the stall and bountifully fed, and the writer retired ignorantly to his feeling that he had faithfully performed all the duties required in the case. Upon the next morning (as might have been expected) the mare appeared as gaunt as the ribs of death, and upon being seen by her owner, while being curried, the writer was vehemently accused of not feeding her the previous night, and though he appealed to the large quantity of hay still in the rack under her, to prove his faithfulness, the owner persisted in his charge of unfaithfulness, causing an untold amount of mental anguish for days, and it was not until years after that he learned the secret of the proper feeding of domestic animals.

Another source of waste with many, is the continued practice of feeding grain in its raw and unground state. Many still insist that [illegible] corn upon the ear fed to swine, makes [illegible] and better pork. This I think an error of some magnitude, and one for which there is no extenuation, for it seems that any one reflecting one moment upon the subject will see at once that any substance containing nutritious principles, will part with those principles more readily and effectually, by reducing such substances to the finest state consistent with due economy, and also to scald or otherwise cook them in order that digestion shall be as rapid and perfect as possible. This cannot be obtained by feeding raw and unground, for none can have failed to observe that much of the unground grain, fed to hogs and [illegible], passes through them whole without the process of digestion having been gone through with at all, of course parting with none of its nutritious principles, and therefore an utter waste.

Humorous Reading.

TRICKS OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

WELL, I have seen your friend, and find him to be exactly as you described him, a *humorist*. He seems to have imparted much of that character to every thing around him. His servants are all admirably disciplined to second his whims, and his very furniture is, for the most part, adapted to the same purpose. This put me upon my guard; and there was hardly any thing in the room that I did not touch with apprehension. No trick, however, was practised upon me, and, as I fomented frequently, I was indulted for such indulgence to one which was reserved for me at night, and which was such as all my English phlegm would not have enabled me to bear with patience. I escaped, however, being put to the proof, by the merest accident—the arrival of a poor Scotch surveyor, who was thought a finer subject for the often repeated experiment. The Scotchman was treated with extreme hospitality; he was helped to excess; his glass was never allowed to stand full or empty for a minute. The potation were suspended not until, and only while the cloth was laying for supper, and after which, they were resumed with renovated energy. Our entertainer was like the landlord described by Addison, the liquor seemed to have no more effect upon him than upon any other vessel in the house. It was not so much so with this Scotch guest, who was by this time much farther advanced upon the cruise of intoxication than *half seas over*. In this state he was conducted to his chamber—a fine lofty Gothic apartment, with a bedstead that seemed coeval with the building. I say seemed; for that was by no means the case, it being in reality a modern piece of structure; it was of dark mahogany, with its four posts extending completely to the ceiling of the chamber. This bed, however, was not more than two feet from the door, the better to enable the party to get into it. The Scotchman, with a good deal of assistance was soon undressed, and had his body deposited in this place of repose. All the party then retired, wishing him good night, and removing the candle for fear of accidents.

When the door was closed, I was for the first time made acquainted with the structure of the bed-stead, which our host considered as his masterpiece. Upon the touching of a spring outside of the door, the bed was so acted upon by a pulley, that it ascended slowly through the four posts, until it came within two or three feet of the ceiling. The snoring of the Scotchman was the signal for touching the spring, and he was soon at the proper altitude. The servant required no instructions how to act. In one moment the house was in an uproar; cries of "Fire! fire!" were heard in different directions. A pile of shavings were set in a blaze opposit the window where poor Swancy slept. The landlord's voice was continually heard exclaiming, "Good heavens! save the poor Scotch gentleman, if possible; the flames have got into the rooms just under him!" At this moment we heard him fall, and bellow out. A sudden silence took place—every light was extinguished, and the whole room seemed to be buried in the most profound repose. The Scotchman's voice could alone be heard roaring out in the high dialect of his country for assistance. At length, two of the men servants, in their shirts entered the room, with a candle just lit, and yawning as if immediately aroused from their first sleep. They found him sprawled on the floor. "O dear, sir, what is the matter with you?" "Matter!" say she, "why, is'nt the houses on fire?" "Not at all sir." "What was the reason of the cries of fire, fire, fire, then?" "Bless you, sir, you must have been dreaming; why, there's not so much as a mouse stirring, and his honor and the whole family have been asleep these three hours." The Scotchman now gave up all credit to the testimony of his own senses. "I must ha' been dreaming indeed, and ha' hurt myself by falling out of the bed." "Hurt yourself, sir!—not much, I hope, the bed is so low;" and by this time it had been made to descend to its first level. The poor Scot was quite confused, ashamed at disturbing the family; begged a thousand pardons; accompanied the servants to the door; closed it after them, and was once more left in the dark.

But the last act after the pantomime was not performed. The spring had been immediately touched, upon closing the door, and the bed was soon beyond the reach of our guest. We could hear him groping about, and uttering frequent ejaculations of astonishment. He easily found the bed-posts, but it was in vain he could endeavor to get in. His leg was often lifted by way of stepping in, but always encountered the floor upon its descent. He uttered exclamations not loud, but deep, for fear of disturbing the family. He concluded himself to be in the possession of some evil spirit. In short, when it was found, by his silence, that he had given up the task as hopeless and disposed of himself upon one of the chairs, the bed was allowed to slide down again, and in the morning Sawney could not but express astonishment at not being able to find it in the dark.

Laugh at no man for his pug nose; you never know what may turn up.

A RICH TRIAL.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives an account of a trial in the Mayor's court in that city, as follows. Bucktown, we believe, is a portion of Cincinnati inhabited entirely by negroes

A noted citizen of Bucktown was brought before the Mayor a few days since, charged with committing an assault and battery. The manner in which he made the assault was rather extraordinary. He seized the hand of his antagonist between his teeth, and jumped down a perpendicular back twenty feet high, and adroitly contriving to fall on his head, escaped without harm, while his adversary, striking feet foremost, was severely injured. Such a trick, it is said, was never before known to be played in Bucktown.

Several witnesses were called to throw light upon the dark picture. One of them rendered himself up as follows:

"I was whar nobody couldn't see me, and I didn see no fight, but I heard a great and dreadful noise. It was a noise of blasphezous cussin and swearin. The belligerent amies had gathered and the women had cum about, and the children. This man he was a wanting to attack the enemy, and hollored for his pistols, but the wimmums hel um, and wouldn't bring no pistols. And there was a great shout on the oder side of the fence, saying "Let de nigger cum." Bofe of de niggars remarks that I thot was quar for Citizen pussen to say. So I saw nobody's dangus, and I went to my business, and that's all I know of de fight, and to such as I have said I do sollemly swar."

This witness was the most important one summoned in the case, and his statement carried with it great weight. It not being clearly proven, however, that the august prisoner jumped down the bank as stated, with the other's fingers in his teeth, he was discharged. But the public opinion of Bucktown is over whelmingly against him.

COURTING IN THE DARK.—A circumstance once befel two friends of ours in Gloucester, who met one evening at the house of a mutual friend, a young lady for whom both entertained tender sentiments. In a spirit of frolic, one of the young ladies put out the lights; and the two gentlemen judging the moment favorable for making known the state of their feelings to the fair one, changed at the same instant and placed themselves as they supposed at the lady's side. Each gentlemen took as he fondly supposed, the soft, little hand of the charmer, and each was enraptured to find a tender pressure assuming the character of an unmistakeable mutual squeeze. Some moments flew in this agreeable interchange of sentiments it is fair to presume that both heads and hearts were "reached," i. Mr. Bird would express it, when the lady of the house, becoming suspicious from the unusual silence of her friends, suddenly re-lighted a lamp and discovered the two gentlemen, with love and delight beaming from their eyes, absorbed in the novel recreation of squeezing each other's hands. The gentlemen sloped incontinently; and one of them confidently remarked to us a few days afterwards, when the joke got abroad, he "*thought all the while Hannah's hand felt plaguy hard!*"—*Fitchburgh Reville.*

SLOW—BUT DREADFUL SURE.—"Speaking of that powder which burnt half up before the owner could put the fire out,' said an Oldtown gunner the other day, 'puts me in mind of some I once had: 'twas 'slow,' but dreadful sure. My fowling-piece had been loaded with some of it for a day or two, in anticipation of a lick at some kind of wild fowl, when one morning in the fall, about day break, I discovered a large flock of ducks, 25 at least, (gunners are proverbial for large stories,) in a pond, and distant from my house one-fourth of a mile. I took my gun and started for them, and keeping under cover of a stone wall, soon got as near as I wanted to be, when I pulled trigger, but no report followed. She flashed in the pan. I had forgotten to take my priming with me, so I was forced to go back to the house for my powder-horn, which I did in no pleasant mood, I tell you; but just as I got home I heard a slight commotion in the barrel of my piece, and looking into the muzzle, found the charge was making its way slowly out. I started back to my old position, resting the gun upon the wall, took a good aim at the ducks, and in about five mintues after she went off and killed every mother's son of them!'

DIABOLICAL.—The newspapers have saved mankind, viz:

The serpent in the fable tried to chew up a file. He couldn't come it. Axiom; Files are "pizing" to "sarpints."

Newspapers all have "devils" and all keep files. The d—l is familiarly known as a "sarpint," except when he's a roaring lion.

Recipe: Whenever the serpent gets dangerous, editors, put your file into his throat. Result: Men, women and children are saved. Problem solved—we go to the head of the class.

Marginal remark: The man that don't subscribe to a paper has a slim chance. He who does not pay his subscription will certainly be "snake-bit."

Moral: Exit editor, modestly. Barney, speak to' em.

An editor in Arkansas was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket. Even gunpowder could not get through unpaid newspaper bills, and the editor saved his life by the delinquency of his subscribers.

AN ABOLITIONIST QUIZZED.—Under this caption a Holly Springs Miss., correspondent of the Memphis Eagle and Inquirer relates the subjoined anecdote:

The following amusing scene actually occurred last summer between a citizen of our town and a yankee on board of one of the Northern steamboats, perhaps upon the Hudson.

Our Southern friend discovered a disposition in a very gentle looking man on board the boat to open a chat with him and nothing loth to hear what his friend wished to say, indicated by his manner that he was approachable, whereupon the following dialogue ensued.

Yankee—Well, sir, I wish to ask you a question; I hope it will be no offence.

Southerner—Certainly not, I will hear you with pleasure.

Yankee—Well, sir, is it true that they work negroes in the plough at the South?

Southerner—I will answer you in the favorite method of your own countrymen by asking you a question or two.

Yankee—I admit the right sir.

Southerner—How many negro fellows do you suppose it would require to draw a good large one horse plough?

Yankee—Well I suppose six or seven—say seven.

Southerner—What are they worth per head.

Yankee—Well I suppose $800.

Southerner—That would be $5,600. Now what would one large strong horse cost?

Yankee—I guess about $100.

Upon this the Southerner looked a little quizzically at his neighbor, who, without waiting to hear the conclusion, stuttered and stammered—

Well, I—I—I knew it was a d—ned lie!

The following is an amusing instance of the tenacity with which the Highlanders hold to the honors and antiquity of their kindred. A dispute arose between Campbell and McLean upon the subject. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan of McLean was before the flood.

'Flood! what flood?' said McLean. 'The flood you know that drowned all the world but Noah and his family and his flocks,' said Campbell.

'Pooh! you and your flood,!' said McLean, 'my clan was afore the flood.'

'I have not read in my Bible, said Campbell, 'of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark.'

'Noah's Ark?' retorted the other in contempt, 'who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own?'

HOOP'S PUNS.—Hood had a way of perpetrating puns peculiar to himself. He never descended to quibbling, to mere play upon syllables, but travested a whole sentiment, and gave a double meaning not only to language, but to ideas conveyed by that language. What can be better than his description of Ben Battle, in the conflict—

"A cannon ball took off his legs,
And he laid down his arms;"

Or that doleful announcement, after his death, when—

"They went and *told* the sexton,
And the sexton *tolled* the bell."

In the way of punning, Hood never had an equal. Shakspeare's puns are the merest tingle, and yet there was nothing the old bard more dearly set his heart on. A good pun was the only good thing Shakspeare could not write.

A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was, still, most punctilious in regard to saying grace at his table, and this duty he never omitted on any occasion.

The story runs, that, on a certain occasion, the old gentleman invited a sea-captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar, of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace; but the captain, whose attention had been diverted, for the moment, hearing the old man speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him, with—

"What did you say, squire?"

"Why, d—n it man, I'm saying grace!"

A YOUNG buck of the soap-lock order, who wore an unshaved face, because, as he said, it "looked foreign," lately accosted a Yankee as follows: "I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an *Etalyean*—now what do *you* think I am?" "I think you are *a darned fool*," replied Jonathan.

MAMMA.—"Why, my dearest Albert, what are you crying for?—so good, too, as you have been all day?"

SPOILED LITTLE BOY.—"Boo-hoo! I've eaten so—m-much bee-ef and t-turkey, that I can't eat any p-plum p-p-pudding!"

A PHYSICIAN remonstrating with a drunkard, asked him why he did not limit himself to a certain quantity *per diem*—set down a stake that thus far and no further would he go. "I do," replied the drunkard, "but I set the stake so far off, that I invariably get drunk before I reach it."

The old lady that used to dry her clothes on the equinoctial line, has gone to Greenland to get the north pole to knock down persimmons with.

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BROWNING & LEMAN, formerly of and successors to C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co. would respectfully call the attention of their Customers and others visiting Charleston, to their assortment of DRY GOODS now opening, which will be found more complete than has ever before been offered in that City.

All articles in their line have been manufactured expressly to order, Imported Direct, and will be warranted to prove as represented.

The ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be rigidly adhered to and purchasers may depend upon every article being priced as low as they can be procured in any City in the United States.

Particular attention is requested to their departments of

Silk and Fancy Dress Goods,

Embroiderings, Carpering, Blankets and Plantation Woollens. ——ALSO:——

Sheetings and Shirting Linens, Table Damasks, Diapers. Towellings, Napkins, Doylies, &c.; together with every variety of

Long Cloths, Cotton Sheetings and Hosiery of all kinds.

Terms CASH or City acceptance.

BROWNING & LEMAN.

209 and 211 King Street, corner of Market, Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 29 38 1y

HOWERTON'S HOTEL.

CHESTER, S. C.

THE undersigned having leased the House formerly and favorably known as the "Kennedy House," wishes to inform the citizens of Chester, and travelling public generally, that he intends keeping

One of the best Houses,

in the up country, and earnestly solicits their patronage, guaranteeing that nothing shall be wanting, and no one shall leave dissatisfied. Gentlemen attending Courts are particularly invited to this House, as its close proximity to the Court House renders it quite convenient.

THE TABLES will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The Bar and Oyster Saloon,

attached to the House, is kept in the most modern style by experienced men.

THE STABLES are large and commodious, and always well supplied with the best of Hay and Grain. The best of Hostlers always in attendance.

JNO. T. HOWERTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 8 49-tf

LIVERY STABLE NOTICE.

THE Livery Stables formerly kept by Sledge & Pagan, and lately by Foster & Pagan, will hereafter be known as

Foster's Livery and Sale Stables.

Orders for Horses, Buggies and Carriages, Draying, Omnibus to Depot, or any other business in the Livery Line, will receive prompt attention by applying to

GEO. G. FOSTER, *Proprietor.*

DROVERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

G. G F. can always be found at the Howerton Hotel or at the Stable.

March 9 10 tf

A New Supply of

Fine Jewelry.

THE subscriber has just received direct from the North, a fine and extensive stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

Persons who may wish to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can satisfy the most fastidious, both as regards price, quality and durability.

He places his articles at the smallest profit, and must therefore exact the Cash when sold.

All work warranted.

March 9 10 H. FABIAN.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN CHANCERY.

W P. Gill, *et ux. et al.* vs. Griffin Coleman, *et ux. et al.* } Bill for Partition.

BY ord r of the Court of Equity in this case, notice is hereby given to William Ware, Francis W. Ross, the Heirs of Elizabeth Ross, the Heirs of Jane Parkinson, the Heirs of Samuel Mills Moray, and the children of Susannah Jessup, to establish their claims to their several portions of the proceeds of the sales of the land described in the pleadings, in the above case, on or before the 15th day of June next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

Chester, Jan. 12 2 5m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Thomas Barber, Daniel G. Barber, James H. Stroud and wife, *et al. vs.* Jas. B. Gilmer, *et al.*

WHEREAS, it has been shown to my satisfaction that James B. Gilmer, Administrator of the Estate of James R. Pickett, resides without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that he do appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Chester C. H., on the third Monday of May next, to show cause if any he can, why the assets of the said estate should not be applied to the payment of applicant's demands.

L. S. Given under my hand, and the Seal of my said office, at Chester C. H., this 4th February, 1853.

PETER WYLIE, O. C. D.

Feb. 9 6 3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

In Re, Estate of Gardiner Jamieson, Jr., dec'd.

WHEREAS, it hath been satisfactorily shewn unto me, that David Jamieson, James Jamieson, James Jamieson and wife Mary, —— Smith and wife Nancy, —— Meek and wife Sarah, —— Smith and wife Jane, —— Pond and wife Mary Ann, Robert Anderson & Saml. David Anderson, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear at the Ordinary's Court for said District to be held at Chester Court House, on the second Monday in May next, to shew cause, if they can, why the proceeds of Real Estate of said Gardner Jamieson, dec'd., should not be applied to the payment of applicants' demands.

L. S. Given under my hand and the Seal of my said Office, at Chester C. H., this 7th of February, 1853.

PETER WYLIE, O. C. D.

Feb. 9 6 3m

WILLIAM DICKE,

Dyer and Scourer,

IS prepared to Dye or Scour, Silk, Woolen, Cotton and Linen Goods, at the shortest notice, any color that may be desired, and warrants the same to stand. Any one wishing business done in his line, will please leave the same with Mr. Letson, where he will get it.

Nov. 17 46 3m

TAILORING

AND

Ready Made Clothing.

CARROLL & FARLEY.

HAVE received their *FALL & WINTER STOCK*, of all kinds of Clothing suitable for Men's and Boys Wear; which they offer low, to make room for more. Their stock consists in part of all description of Coats, Pants, Vests, Cloaks, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Undershirts, Socks, and many other things too tedious to enumerate.

They also have on hand a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every description of Trimmings. In a word, we feel fully prepared to give satisfaction to those of our friends who may favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of work done in the old way, on short notice.

Oct. 13 41

Fruit Trees.

T. H. FENTRESS, of North Carolina, has arrived in town with a choice lot of Apple, Peach, Nectarine and Apricot Trees; also, a few rose plants and may be found at the Depot, or Henry & Herndon's Store.

Orders left with Mr. A. E. Hutchinson, of Yorkville, S. C., will be attended to.

THE TIMES OF RIPENING AND KEEPING

APPLES.

May, earliest of all,	ripe first of June.
Red June, large and fine	" first of July.
Lady Finger,	" first of July.
Horse,	July and August.
White Sweet,	August.
Cane	in August.
Limber Twig,	October to March.
Carolina Pippin	October to April.
Leach's Red Winter	do. do.
Neverfail,	October to March.
Golden Winter,	October to February.
Green Cheese,	October to March.
Pennsylvania Vandever,	October to February.
Robeson,	November to April.
Broad River,	October to March.
Long Bottom	November to May.
Buckingham	October to February.
Major Johnson's Favorite,	Sept. to October.
Leathercoat,	October to March.
Maidenblush,	July.
Virginia Pippin	November to May.
Jackson,	September.
Randolph Pippin	Early Winter.
Baldwin,	Winter Fruit.
Siberian Crab, 25,	do do.
Cider Crab,	Winter.

PEACHES.

Early Newington,	first of July.
Old Indian Cling	last of August.
Philadelphia Seedling, (cling.)	August.
Harper's Early Cling,	July.
Dunn's Press, (c.)	August.
Brown's Rest, (freestone,)	October.
Catawba, (c.)	August.
Walter F. Leak, (c.)	do.
Transparent Red, (f.)	last of August.
Harrington's Catawba, (f.)	August.
Early White, (f.)	July.
Deep River, (c.)	September.
Tippecanoe, (c.)	August.
Yellow Canada, (c.)	do.
White Canada, (c.)	do.
Lemon Cling,	do.
Harper's Large Yellow, Cling,	August.
Virginia Dewberry Press, Cling,	do.
Nectarine,	do.
Apricot—Moore's Park.	
" Hemskirk.	

Dec. 15 50 tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

Oct. 8 41-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

IN YORK DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Eli Moore, J Smith, Wm. Erwin and others. There are 233 acres in the Tract, 100 of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, with good spring water. It is about 3 miles from the Charlotte Rail Road, and about the same distance from the King's Mountain. Persons wishing to purchase, can receive all necessary information from the subscriber, living on Lincoln road to Chester, near Joel Joiner's or by letter addressed to him, at Yorkville, S. C.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON.

Nov. 17 46 tf

Head-Quarters, 6th Brigade, S. C. M.

WINNSBORO', July 6, 1852.

Order No. —

THE following officers consitute the Brigade Staff, 6th Brigade, S. C. Militia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

THOMAS S. MILLS, *Brigade Major*, rank of Major.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

JAMES BEATY, *Brigade Inspector*, rank of Major. P. O., Gladden's Grove, S. C.

C. D. MELTON, *Brigade Judge Advocate*, rank of Major.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

ISAAC M. AIKEN, *Brigade Paymaster*, rank of Captain.—P. O., Winnsboro'.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Brigade Quarter-Master*, rank of Captain.—P. O. Longtown, S. C.

W. D. CHISHOLM, *Aid-de-Camp*, rank of Captain.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

JNO. T. LOWRY, *Aid-de-Camp*, rank of Captain. P. O., Brattonsville, S. C.

By order of Brig'r. Gen'l.

THOS. S. MILLS,
Brigade Major.

July 14

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having opened a Blacksmith shop in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK,
N. R. EAVES.

April 21 16-tf

Dry Hides and Wool.

WE will barter, at 10 cts. per lb. for 100, good Dry Hides. ALSO—for WOOL at the highest market price.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Sept. 22 37 tf

The "Columbia Banner"

Is Published Daily at $6; Tri-Weekly at $3, and Weekly at $2.

NO PAPER WILL BE SENT FROM THE OFFICE WITHOUT PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

ITS circulation extends throughout this State, and all the Southern States, and presents a good opportunity for merchants to advertise. Its columns are filled with the Latest News, foreign and domestic, as files of European papers are received weekly. The publication of a large collection of Documentary papers relating to our REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY, will be commenced as soon as we can arrange them.

THE BANNER OFFICE.

Circumstances having placed us in charge of the office, we have made every arrangement to render it one of the most complete in the country for all kinds of work. The addition of the fine book press of the late A. S. Johnston, to our other steam-power presses, and the Card press, enables us to do

All Kinds of Work at Short Notice.

Books, Pamphlets, Briefs, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Bill Heads, Invitations, Posters, &c.

LAW AND EQUITY BLANKS,

Plain & Ornamental Printing in Colors.

R. W. GIBBES, Proprietor.
T. F. GREMKEN, Printer.

Columbia, S. C. 8

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN,

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly,

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE subscribers take pleasure in acknowledging the support they have received since they took charge of the SOUTH CAROLINIAN. They have spared no toil or effort to render it worthy of such support, and they beg leave to announce to their readers and to the public their determination to do everything that can be done to make it an acceptable journal. The extension of railroads in the interior will afford a fine opportunity to country readers to obtain the latest intelligence, and as we receive daily telegraphic despatches direct from the North and from Charleston, they will get the earliest news through its columns.

Our terms, in accordance with the regulations adopted by the press of the State, will invariably be in advance. Daily paper $6, Tri-Weekly $3, and Weekly Carolinian $2 per annum.

JOHNSTON & DAVIS.

Columbia, January 29, 1853.

LEXINGTON TELEGRAPH.

A DOLLAR NEWSPAPER FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

W. J. RANDOLPH,
Editor and Proprietor.

ABOUT the middle of March next, the undersigned proposes to commence at Lexington C. H., S. C., the publication of a Dollar Newspaper, bearing the above title. It will be printed on good paper, of Imperial size, containing 24 columns of matter, composed chiefly of Religious, Political, Scientific, Literary, Agricultural, Humorous and Miscellaneous reading; Home and Foreign News, the Markets, Poetry, &c.

It is thought unnecessary to enter in detail upon the advantages derivable from a District paper to the people among whom it is published. The undersigned pledges himself so far as in him lies to make his paper useful to the people of Lexington, and interesting to readers abroad.

The "TELEGRAPH" will endeavor to prove itself a faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower of Democratic principles, and the Proprietor being himself a South Carolinian, is prepared to maintain those principles which belong to her political creed.

In fixing the subscription price at *One Dollar*, his intention is to make the "Telegraph" accessible to all. The amount will be required invariably in advance, and without pre-payment no name will be entered on the subscription books. The receipts will be acknowledged in the weekly issues. The Publication day will be arranged to suit the convenience of subscribers.

Any person procuring for the "Telegraph" six subscribers and forwarding their names with the money, all being sent to one office, will receive an additional copy for one year gratis.

Postmasters generally are requested to act as Agents.

W. J. RANDOLPH.

Lexington C. H., February 1, 1853.

N. B. Those of the papers in this State doing us the interesting favor to exchange with us, will find us at all times willing to reciprocate the favor.

South Carolina

Temperance Advocate.

THIS Paper having been removed to Camden, and placed under the management and control of the subscriber, will be published regularly every week on and after the 6th of January.

The paper is designed as the ORGAN OF THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE, embracing *every* Order and Organization. It will be a Miscellaneous Family Journal and Agricultural Paper, and the aim of the present proprietor will be to make it in every respect worthy the confidence and support, not only of Temperance men, but of the reading public generally.

It is earnestly hoped that all who feel an interest in its success, will, at once, use their influence to accomplish its permanent establishment.

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